



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

and 20 steerage passengers from ports south were placed in quarantine to complete ten days from port of last exposure. Passengers were all examined and also their baggage; 8 certificates of immunity were issued; vessel fumigated.

On August 26 steamship *Capac*, from New York, was dispatched for Puget Sound, Wash., with no passengers; vessel was fumigated. The superior board of health of this port has received a cablegram from Panama that a case of plague occurred at La Boca, Canal Zone, on the 24th instant, and has reestablished a quarantine and fumigation for all vessels and passengers coming from that port.

Week ended September 5, 1905:

Mortality from all causes 41, as follows: Smallpox, 1; tuberculosis, 5; meningitis, 2; pernicious fever, 2; gastric fever, 4; tetanus, 3; infectious fever, 3; nephritis, 2; dysentery, 2; measles, 1; enteritis, 2; from all other causes, 14.

One bill of health was issued during the week. September 2 steamship *Lea*, from Chilean and Peruvian ports, cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, with 15 cabin and 2 steerage passengers from this port. Seven cabin and 14 steerage passengers from ports south were placed in quarantine to complete ten days from port of last exposure. Passengers were all examined, also 48 pieces of baggage. The vessel was fumigated, and 12 certificates of immunity were issued.

The coasting steamer *Ecuador*, plying between Ancon and this port, arrived here on the 4th instant, with one of her crew sick. Man died next day without known diagnosis. The superior board of health has ordered the ship to leave the port and remain in quarantine for ten days at Punta Arenas, at the mouth of the Gulf.

During the month ended August 31, 1905, the total mortality was 209, of which 2 deaths were from yellow fever and 16 from smallpox. For the same period last year the total mortality was 240, of which none were from smallpox and 9 from yellow fever.

#### GERMANY.

##### *Reports from Berlin—Plague in Turkey and Egypt.*

Consul-General Mason reports, September 8, as follows:

##### *Plague.*

*Turkey.*—The total number of cases of plague in Adalia now amounts to 6 (and 2 deaths).

*Egypt.*—During the week ended August 12 there were registered 20 fresh cases of plague (with 11 deaths), of which 18 cases (10 deaths) occurred in Alexandria and 2 cases (1 death) in Port Said. During the week ended August 19 there were registered in Alexandria 8 new cases of plague (and 5 deaths). During the period from August 19 to August 26 there occurred 5 new cases of plague (and 4 deaths), namely, 4 cases (3 deaths) in Alexandria and 1 case (1 death) in Port Said.

##### *Death rate of Berlin and other cities.*

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended August 26 was lower than it has been since the end of July, amounting, calculated on the year, to 20.1 per thousand of the population, compared with 24.2 in

the preceding week, this being, however, higher than the rate for the same week of last year, which amounted to only 18.7 per thousand. Of the large towns and cities of Germany more than one-half showed less favorable health conditions than Berlin, including Königsberg, Breslau, Leipzig, Dresden, Halle, Magdeburg, Cologne, Nuremberg, Carlsruhe, Rixdorf, with 28.5. On the other hand, the following cities had a lower death rate than Berlin, viz: Charlottenburg, with 14.2; Schöneberg, with 12.3; Hamburg, Munich, Stuttgart, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Brunswick, Hanover, as well as London, Paris, and Vienna. The decrease in the number of deaths since the foregoing week was distributed pretty equally among the children in the first year of life and the total among the higher age classes. The infant death rate, amounting to 10.5 per year and thousand in Berlin, was again higher than the Hamburg figure, but lower than the Leipzig rate. Among the various diseases ending in death those of the digestive and respiratory organs showed a considerable decrease. The only important variation in connection with infectious diseases was a considerable increase in the number of cases of enteric fever, the present frequency of which has never been surpassed in any week of the new century. Three hundred and twenty-six infants and 29 adults succumbed to cholera; phthisis pulmonalis claimed 77 victims. Furthermore, there were registered 41 deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs, 38 deaths from cancer, 14 deaths from measles, 6 deaths from enteric fever, 3 deaths from scarlet fever, 2 deaths from diphtheria. Finally, 19 persons died by violence.

*Enteric fever in Posen.*

During the period from September 5 to 12 there were registered 21 fresh cases of enteric fever in Posen. The total number of cases registered up to the present amounts to 305.

GUATEMALA.

*Reports from Livingston, fruit port—Yellow fever at Zacapa and Gualan.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows: Week ended September 2, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; no deaths; prevailing disease, malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, fair.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Aug. 29	Olympia.....	Mobile via Limon.	42	.....	.....	.....
29	J. H. Masters.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
31	Uststein .....	Mobile .....	17	.....	.....	.....

The *Olympia* cleared from Puerto Barrios.

The *Uststein* took bills of health at Livingston and Puerto Barrios.

Week ended September 9, 1905. Four deaths; prevailing disease, malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, fair. Yellow fever at Zacapa, 102